Subject No. 117.
Remission for loss of crops this year. Revision of Khistbandi, &c.

Summary of discussion.—On account of the failure of the rains, the raiyats have sustained loss in their crops this year in many places. Remission of kandayam is solicited to those who have suffered much loss, and reasonable time may be given to those who have to pay a large amount even after part remission. The question of increasing the number of khists was mooted on previous occasions, and it was ordered that it would be taken into consideration. The question is pressing this year.

Dewan's reply.—It is too soon now to ask for remission on the ground of drought. The Jamabandi Officer will see to this at Jamabandi time, and the Deputy Commissioner will grant relief in individual cases in which relief by remission or increasing the number of instalments may seem called for. As to increasing the Khistbandi as a rule, this has been found to be inexpedient.

Subject No. 118.
Abolition of interest and notice fees on arrears of Revenue.

Summary of discussion.—The levy of interest and notice fees on arrears of Government revenue should be discontinued. If this will take time, the notice fees at least should be ordered to be held in abeyance.

Dewan's reply.—The rules under the Land Revenue Code recently issued provide for the levy of notice fees only when a separate process service establishment is maintained. Interest cannot be excused.

Subject No. 119.
Application to Civil Courts through the Post Office.

Summary of discussion.—At present, applications addressed to Civil Courts through the Post Office are rejected. They should be accepted for the convenience of parties and witnesses unable to attend Courts.

Dewan's reply.—Courts cannot receive representations through the Post Office without serious embarrassment.

Subject No. 120.
Treatment of all the Hoblis of the Manjarabad Taluk as Malnad for Forest purposes.

Summary of discussion.—Manjarabad is entirely a Malnad Taluk; but only three of its hoblis (*viz.*, Hanbal, Marnahalli and Byagadahalli) are treated as Malnad for Forest purposes. The other hoblis are treated as Maidan under Forest Rules, though the requirements of the inhabitants for fuel, fodder and wood are quite the same as in the Malnad hoblis, and though they are treated as Malnad also for other purposes, such as those of the Police and Public Works Departments.

Dewan's reply.—The classification into Maidan and Malnad *primâ-facie* requires attention. Enquiries will be made and necessary rectifications carried out.

Subject No. 121.
Free sites for building in the Malnad.

Summary of discussion.—Raiyats are prevented from building houses on unassessed land, and are required to pay 10 rupees an acre as the price of the land they take up

for building, and an assessment of 1 rupee per acre; besides, they are sometimes punished for building without permission. In the Malnad, houses rapidly deteriorate and have to be shifted frequently to new sites.

The Survey Superintendent.—The Survey Department do not object. Freedom can be given in respect of kharab or dry crop land. But there should be a limit.

The Deputy Commissioner.—Very often land is enclosed as compound (Hittal) to the house and planted with coffee, plantains, &c.; often also land is thus taken up which is fit for coffee cultivation.

Dewan's reply.—Evidently it is the price for land that presses most. It should be unnecessary to demand this at the high rate of 10 rupees an acre. To prevent abuse, it should be sufficient to direct that in the Malnad, houses may be built with permission on open unassessed Government waste land which is not jungle fit for coffee but an assessment shall be payable according to the nature of the land. A minimum area will have to be fixed. The Deputy Commissioners of Malnad Districts will be asked to submit a report of what they would propose in this matter, to obviate the inconvenience complained of.

Subject No. 122.
Treatment of excesses in Malnad Inams.

Summary of discussion.—Malnad Minor Inams should be treated in the way the Maidan Minor Inams are treated in regard to excesses in them.

Deputy Commissioner.—The subject was referred to Colonel Grant by the Dewan's order in page 30 of the last year's Proceedings. There are both kinds of Inams in the Manjarabad Taluk. Where the Inam is in land, it might be dealt with under the Minor Inam Rules for Maidan Taluks. Where it is a mere "Uttar," the Inam will have to be dealt with under the special rules applicable to Malnad Inams.

Colonel Grant.—The member is probably alluding to those cases in which Sarkar and Inam land have been mixed up, and the Survey Department have been dividing the land and allocating the Inam.

Dewan's reply.—In the language used in matters relating to Inam Settlements, the words "Malnad Inam" mean not an Inam situated in the Malnad, but an Inam granted by deduction in the demand on a Revenue Patta (Uttar as it is called). It is practically an Inam granted in cash and not in the shape of land. An Inam clearly in land should be dealt with in accordance with rules for Maidan Inams. In individual cases, where the settlement has been contrary to the above principles, appeals should be preferred to Government for a revision of the settlement.